THE WIZARD OF MENLO PARK.

ica's Greatest Inventor. me men," says Shakespeare, "are orn great, some achieve greatness and ome have greatness thrust upon them." Mr. Edison belongs to the second class. He is essentially and above every body else a self-male man, having by sheer force of intellect won his spurs and at-tained to the highest pinnacle of fame. It was an uphill fight, too, from the first, and those who had watched his long and lonely struggle for "his own hand" were glad when he carried off the prize at last

As great men go, Edison is a mere boy. He is only forty-two, having been born in Eric County, O., on the 11th of February, 1847. His father was of Dutch and his mother of Scotch descent, and his early years were spent in Port Huron, Mich. Although two months' schooling was all he had, he was a perfect glutton for reading, and, at the age of twelve became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada. While yet holding this position he began to experiment in chemistry, and purchas-ing with what little pocket-money be had some old type, printed and issued the Grand Trunk Herald, the first newspaper ever published in a railroad train A station-master on the line, in gratitude for his having saved his little daughter from the front of an advancing car, taught him telegraphy, and thenceforth the youth who was destined to be come the first scientist of his age gave up his life to the study of electricity After a few failures in furthering hi inventions, two telegraph companies in



turn availed themselves of his services and, his inventive faculties getting full play, he took out over fifty different patents in connection with improve ments in telegraphy. In 1876 the Wiz-ard established his laboratory at Menic Park, in New Jersey, from whence he has given invention after invention to an astonished world.

Nearly all these inventions, which number about three hundred, were to be seen at the Paris Exposition. Never be-fore had such a collection of the great inventor's triumphs been brought to-gether. They were exhibited with the object of tracing the history of his numerous inventions and of showing their pres ent perfected state. Mr. Edison's exhibit occupies no less than nine thousand square feet. Four systems of electric lighting-the three-wire central station system, the two-wire isolated system the municipal system for street-lighting ad the direct current transformer. Dif ferent vegetable products which Mr. Edison has experimented with in making carbons were also exhibited. He has tried twelve hundred different kinds of bamboo alone, and is at present using the fiber of a peculiar species of bamboo. which comes from some foreign country. but he still continues to experiment. sending men to different parts of the world with the view of discovering something which will still further per

Next, there was the telephone depart ment showing what Mr. Edison has done, from his original instrument down to his latest improved motograph or loud-speaking telephone. Mr. Edison has devoted a large amount of his time rfecting the tele one, and here we have his multiple telephone, his autographic telephone, and many others, including his wonder ful automatic telephone, which is capable of transmitting words at th lightning speed of 7,200 per minute. Then there was the telegraph department, which shows among other things that marvelous train system of tele graphing—by which messages are sent from a train traveling at fifty miles an hour on a track fifty feet from the telegraph wires.

The phonographic department wa perhaps the most interesting of all. When ten years ago Mr. Edison de-clared that he had conceived and imperfectly constructed a machine which could distinctly repeat any sound that might be produced from a symphony in Wagner to the squall of a one-year baby, the world took to laughing. Today, however, his factories are turning out forty perfected machines a day, and some 1,800 are already in use in variou business houses. Mr. Edison has since created a pocket phonograph, the cylinder of which will take some three hundred words-about the length of an ordinary letter. One of these is now in use at the New York World office. Th machine is placed down-stairs. The reporters come in and talk into it. The cylinder is then taken up stairs to the composing-room, and the compositors set up from its dictation, not only attaining a greater speed than on the old system, but earning more money.

Mr. Edison speaks very confidently of his new ore-extracting machine, which promises to revolutionize the mining of ore. The machine by a very simple process separates the ore from the earth. and leaves it ready for the furnace. As yet it is only adapted to iron ore, but the Wizard is now studying the question of a machine for dealing with both refractory silver and gold ore, and he will probably get them out in the near fut-

The "far-sight machine" also promises to be a big thing, but it is absurd to say that it will enable a man to see his wife two thousand miles away. In a city, however, it will be of practical use and for the present, at least, the Wizard does not look for any thing further.

Among some fifty-five yet more extra ordinary inventions in progress in Mr. Edison's laboratory is one which concerns aerial navigation, and it is not un-likely that the next great revelation of ce will be in that direction.

"Now in the name of all the Gods at once, Upon what meat does this, our Cæsar feed That he has grown so great?" may well be asked of Mr. Edison.

As a matter of fact his principal food Is cigars, of which he smokes about twen ty a day, and the more he works the ore he smokes, and with him work is religion. He generally gets through twenty hours of it every day and never takes more than four hours' sleep. Al though he often works steadily in his laboratory for days together without even taking a "wash up," yet, withal, thrugh he does everything contrary to heaven!—Time.

the rules of health, he has a constitution of concrete, and is never even under the

The secret of the Wizard's strength lies in his impenetrability. His indi-viduality is so strong that he might be called influence incarnate, and in the company of his fellow-men he appears rather as a giant among pigmies than as a competitor among equals. Yet, when one gazes at that unwrinkled face, boyish almost in its openness, it is difficult to picture the magician who is absolutely wresting the secrets from

Mr. Edison indulges in none of the ordinary dissipations by which the scientist and the man of letters can unbend his bow. In fact he goes in for no amusement whatever, and he is above society. Yet there is nothing of the leaden-eyed, melancholy-mannered sa vant about him, and when he once de scends from the ethereal heights of sci ence, he is as frolicsome as a boy, and he has even been known on occasion to per petrate a joke.

RODDY'S MORAL HEROISM.

t Was Sublime, but Lost Him the Friend ship of Two Chums.

"Roddy's coming down the street," said Cumso to Fangle. "I hear that he has caught a bass alleged to have weighed twelve pounds. Let's stop him and quiz him about it." "All right," said Fangle. "Hello,

Roddy; I hear you have been fishing."

"Much sport?"

"Only fair! Why, some one was tell-ing me that you caught a fish so large that when you pulled it out of the water the river fell two inches."
"I'm afraid that's an exaggeration,"

protested Roddy.
"Yes; so it is," added Cumso. "The fish was big enough, in all rea-ion, without making it out that large."

"You gentlemen surprise me very nuch," said Roddy. "I didn't catch any thing very big."
"Well," said Cumso, "I think a

"Why, it's all over town."

"You don't say! Why, my useful-ness as a Sunday-school superintendent will be ruined if it is thought I tell such whoppers as that. Why, gentlemen, I assure you that the largest fish I caught weighed only two pounds and a quar-

With a low, incredulous and simultaneous whistle, Cumso and Fangle sneaked away. They could not endure the presence

of a man who told the truth about his catch of fish .- William H. Siviter, in Jury.

LIKE A BIG SAFE.

The Queer Mud House Called a Kura, is The combustible nature of Japanese nouses renders large fires a frequent

and disastrous calamity; hence since a a long time ago the more wealthy Ja-panese merchants as well as farmers have been in the habit of building a kura or fire-proof mud house contiguous to their shops and dwellings, yet gener-

ally entirely isolated.

Into these are hurried at the first alarm which indicates a fire approaching the premises the portable property, household stuffs, merchandise, etc., and the kura is then closed, and if time permits, the joints of windows and doors are sealed with fresh mud. A fire passing around and over such a structure will eave its contents unharmed.

It is a very common thing to see in Yokohama, in the streets of the native town, many of these kura built with much attention to architectural effect. They resemble very closely gigantic fire-proof safes, which may be one, two and even three stories high. They have heavy projecting roofs, concavely curved, covered with extremely heavy tiles of black terra cotta.

The gable end always faces the street In each story is a window-like opening heavily barred with iron for lighting the interior. These are closed at nigh and in case of fire by heavy-looking



loors exactly resembling those of our fire-proof office safes at home in appearance. The whole structure smoothly stuccoed and painted black. The entrance is placed where most con venient to the owner.

The kura is built of a light frame work of wood, between the openings of which is securely fastened open wicker work of bamboo, writes a corresponden of the Detroit Free Press. Then the whole wall surface inside and out is solidly filled with stiff plastic mud taken from the bottom of the river, and when thoroughly dried is smoothly covered with stucco, often treated ornanentally. No wood or other com bustible material appears on the surface anywhere, and except for the color the kura would form quite an ornamenta feature among the houses.



"Now, Maria, if Mr. Dobkins is her see me, and any other gentlemen call, tell them that I am not in." Maria-Yis, mum. Indade I will, for he give me foine pay fur that same, alriddy, mum.-Time.

Paradise Regained.

Clara - I hear you had a romantic wedding.
Adele—Yes; Willie and I were ma ried in a balloon, seven thousand feet in the air.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

STOCK CATTLE. Woeful Shortage of Good Bulls Well as Beeves.

Well as Booves.

That farmers and cattle-growers gen rally have in many cases allowed their dissatisfaction with the course of the narket for the past few years to get the better of their judgment is now fully and freely recognized. It is conceded on every hand, says the Breeders Gazette, by commission dealers at the yards and by all whose business leads them to scan closely the extent and character of the available supply in leading cattle-growing districts that there has been a woeful deterioration in the quality of the ordinary stock cattle of the country; that through in-difference and discouragement there has been a lack of attention to proper breeding and management which is be-ginning to tell sharply in every direction, and the most inveterate "croakers" are fast having the conviction forced upon their minds that present conditions are such as foreshadow a general reaction in favor of all the really meritorious grades.

Well-bred stock cattle and well-bre bulls are to-day in shorter supply than at any time during the past ten years, and those who inform themselves soonest upon these points will be able to re-store their herds to their proper standard at least cost. Those buyers who are visiting one breeding establishment after another in quest of young bulls of a proper degree of individual merit in the belief that they are worth no more this spring than they have been during the past few years may as well face the fact now as later on that the bulls are not likely to be had for any length of time upon any such basis, simply be-cause in the face of the general depression thousands of breeding cows have been sacrificed for lack of a market for their progeny. Localities in which hundreds of pure-bred cows were formerly maintained for breeding purposes report that it would be difficult, if not impos sible, to fill orders either for good bulls twelve-pound bass is a pretty good-sized fish."

to head pedigreed herds or for car-load lots for grading purposes. The scarcity of good bulls is therefore not merely prospective or theoretical, but a condi tion to be met by those who now stand in urgent need of good blood to repair the damage done by a long period of neglect.

There is a great temptation in the early spring to let stock run down even more than the average management lets it run down in the winter. It may be that feed gets scarce and we begin to pinch a little. It is very unwise management. Keep up the feeding even if you must buy feed. But turning out on pasture too early is the great fault. The pasture is the resource to save grain. Before the grass has developed any nutrition to amount to any thing the herds and flocks are turned on it, and besides finding little to nourish the system, the ground may be wet and vast damage is done the pasture by the tramping of the animals. It is right here that ensilage comes in to do a splendid work. It helps keep the animals up and it saves the pastures.

Keep the stock thrifty. As an Eastsuppose that any falling off in condition nust result in some loss. Not that animals, especially those intended for breeding, should be fattened. Fat is not thrift. It is the hearty, and in young animals, growing condition that should at all times be fostered.

There should always be an abundance of nourishing food, enough to properly distend the stomach and give the diges-tive organs abundant exercise. This is especially necessary for animals bearing young, and that for a reason not often considered. The ability to feed well, important as it is known to be, is largely hereditary. We see this in all animals bred especially for their fatten-Take the most ing characteristics. thoroughbred Short-horn cow, herself an excellent feeder, falling into the hands of a careless, negligent farmer, and half starved during the time sh is bearing her calf, and what is the re sult? Nine times out of ten she will bear a scrub, inheriting not the thrifty characteristics of the parent, but bear ing through life the condition imposed on it during its pentral existence by the starvation and suffering of its dam .-Western Rural.

A Kicking Cow.

I have read and heard a great deal bout restraining a cow from kicking and have tried all the methods at differ ent times, and failed, until I hit upon the following, which I think will com



THE KICKING COW

mend itself at a glance. Take a rope 10 or 13 feet long, fasten it securely about 5 feet 3 inches from the stanchion and 21 inches from the floor, as shown at A. After fastening the cow in the stanch ion, take the free end of the rope, pas it between her hind legs, draw it up in front of her right leg, and passing it around behind her, draw it over a hook

or (better) a flange pulley, as shown at B. Have a loop in the free end of the rope; draw tight, and fasten it by running a pin through the loop. To release the cow all you have to do is to draw the pin and throw the rope off the hool or pulley, B. It is impossible for the ow to kick or move about or injure herself in the least. I have cured the worst kind of kickers with this appli-ance in a short time. — Rural New Yorker.

LIVE STOCK HINTS.

FRED the dam that shows signs of iving too little milk, roots, middlings round oats and clover hay, if you have

GIVE the stallion plenty of exercise Many a stallion never has sufficient ex-ercise. It is ruinous to neglect this imortant matter.

A WRITER says that hog cholera is disease of filth. Primarily perhaps it is, at least to some extent. But it invades the cleanliest of pens.

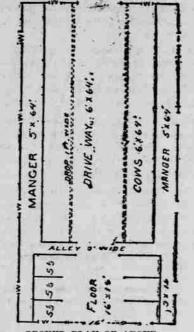
THE germs of hog cholers get into the ground. Some claim that they originate in the ground. At all events they will be found there if hogs with cholers are on the ground. Then if a man walks or ch ground he may carry the gern home to his own hogs on his feet-Western Rural

CONVENIENT BARN.

The barn and plans here represented are the property of H. M. Schuyler, Huntley, Ill. It is, in size, 36x80x24 feet and rests on a foundation of stone, level with the ground surface. Plan of frame-work is shown in the engraving. To support extra strain liable, a truss made of 6x8-inch timber is inserted beween the purline posts above the cross

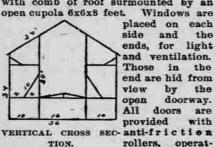


PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF \$1,080 BARN. sill with 1%-inch burred rod passing through center of sill to the apex of truss, the apex of truss being 36 inches above cross timber. The 6x8-in.x10 feet braces prevent the building from spreading and give additional strength. Besides these are 53 short braces 4x4in v4 feet, made from 12 feet stuff cut to suit. At end where the hay door is sit-



GROUND PLAN OF ABOVE.

nated, the sill is joined 16 feet above, and truss omitted The roof is one-third pitch, double length rafters jointed at purline plates, with comb of roof surmounted by an open cupola 6x6x8 feet. Windows are



placed on each side and the ends, for light and ventilation. Those in the end are hid from view by the open doorway. All doors are provided with rollers, operat

ing on an iron track, fully protected by cover. In the space allotted for horses there are 6 stalls, 5% feet wide, including partitions; and on the floor above are located granaries for shelled corn, oats, bran, etc. The cow stalls are 6 feet in length, and there is room enough for 15 head abreast on each side, with manure drops as indicated by dotted lines. Manger spaces in front of cows stanchions are 5 feet in width. Hay chutes are made near each side of the loft for easy access to mangers. To elevate grain attach a pulley to purline plates, through which pass a rope and down to another pulley at base of the door, and attach a horse to the end. To the other end loop hook two or more sacks of grain and proceed to unload as with hay. Grain once in the bins is conveniently owered to feeder through a chute with a slide retainer at base. Use 2inch plank, 16 feet long, for alley floor, with common lumber or best-sheating for manger, hay floor and granary partition.

Additional strength is given the sills by 6x8 in. x4 feet caps, resting upon the posts. The barn requires 32,667 feet of

	ma	ter	al, an	d 42	thou	sand	£	hing	es.	
			- 1	BILL	OF L	UMB	ER			
n	19	pcs.	8x8 in.	94 ft.	long.	1536	ft.	posts.		
	12	**	8x8 "	23 "	**	1980	**	inside	post	15.
	6	86	8x8 "	36 "	44	1159	**	sills.		
	6	44	8x8 "	16 **	86	442	**	basem	ent i	oist
	12	44	8x8 "	16 "	44			upper		
	12	**	6x8 "	16 "				long b		
	9	**	6x8 "	16 "	44			trusse		
	16	**	6x8 "	20 "	**			plates		C -51
	59	**	4x4 "	4 "	**			braces		
	30	**	4x6 "	16 **	- 44			girts.	2	
п	12	**	4x6 "	10 **	. 44	240				
	6	44	4x6 "			199				
	160	**	2x6 "	19 "	- 44			rafter	8.	
	82	**	3x8 "	16 **				string		
	44	**	9x4 "	19 "	84	359		64	A PRINCE	
	16	44	2x6 "			256		44		
	222	14	1x12**					stock	dres	sed
	80	**	1x19"			1980		"	**	0000
	1000	**	of floor			-				

Total feet of material 32.667@\$55.00. \$ 479 9

Total cost of barn\$1,080 00 -Orange Judd Farmer Bearing Tomato Plants

An ounce of seed will produce about 1,200 plants. To start them procure a small box, and fill with a warm, dark, sandy loam, well pulverized, into which sow the seed and cover one-half inch deep. Place the box thus which sow prepared in the sunny window of a warm south room, any time now, and moisten with tenid water occasionally. In a few days germination will take place and the plants come forth. When three or four inches high, thin out, transplanting the cuts in another box containing similar soil, and when a large as desired and weather is sufficiently warm, transplant them to where you expect them to remain, in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet space between plants. Protection from early or late rosts can be had by using paper co one for each plant, which are readily made by a dextrous move of the hand, with ordinary newspapers and a pin. The best time to transplant is when the atmosphere is a trifle moist. Always do this of an evening if the day is not as indicated. Trellis the vines and pinch back the end laterals if you want large fruit and of choice flavor.—Orange Judd Farmer.

fruit, it is best to know what one is loing before he destroys insects, hit or Some insects are excellen friends of the fruit-grower, and this fact alone illustrates the importance of our education to the cultivation of the soil. A GULF HARBOR.

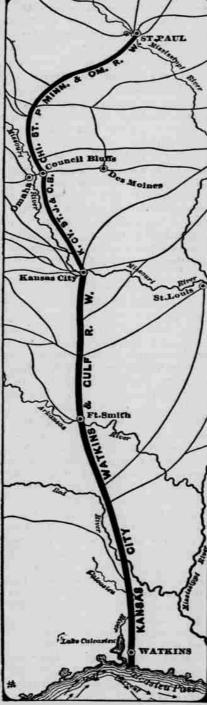
tion on the Gulf of Mexico—The Mouth the Calcusieu River—Interests of West-

When all the States west of the Mis ssippi are looking anxiously for relief to the agricultural interests, the question is not how to produce more, but how to get rid of the productions of which that vast country is now capable. With corn and oats worth but about a dozen cents per bushel, and wheat, in many parts, worth less than fifty cents, of a tariff bill, and the Republican of a tariff bill, and the Republican the thrifty, industrious farmer is driven to desperation in his efforts, not to raise more, but to secure reasonable prices for the great surplus which every day accumulates and seeks markets. Where is our outlet? The increase of other industrial pursuits alone at home is incapable of using the teeming products of the soil of the great West Atlantic cities from Baltimore to Bos-ton, including Philadelphia, New

ton, including Philadelphia, New York and numerous other ports, af-ford our only outlet, while there is a coast 600 miles nearer to us, with a sea frontage one-third larger than all this Atlantic coast, lying idle for want of appropriations from the Government.

The interest of Variance of the manufacturing interest in the Mills and Breeking. The interest of Kansas and Missouriand what is their interest is the interest of the whole Northwest-is in securing the nearest practicable route to the Gulf. Take down the map and draw a straight line to the Gulf, and the mouth of the Calcasieu (Kal-ka-shu) river in Louisiana is almost due south of Kansas City at the northernmost projection of the Gulf of Mexico.

This part is a region so little known that it has till very recently received no attention. But already three railroad corporations are looking anxiously toward its development. The Kearney, Hutchison & Gulf railroad, leading from Northwest Nebraska, on a straight line through Wichita, is claiming to have sufficient backing to put it through; the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern railway is in operation in that direction and the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf railroad has a construction engine at work sup-plying the tracklayers north of Lake Charles, and sea vessels are entering the mouth of that river laden with railroad iron in prosecution of this enterprise. This latter road contemplates a continuous route from the Gulf to Duluth, as will be more plainly seen by reference to this map:



The advantages of this Gulf opening are numerous. It is 600 miles nearer to the corn and wheat fields of the West. It is over a gradual incline of but about one foot to the mile from Kansas City to the ocean—a decline of less than two feet from Wichita-and less than three feet from Kearney, Neb., or Des Moines, Iowa, Of course a uniform grade of that moderate slope would be impracticable, but it can be truthfully said that there is no country of the same length on the continent where such a grade would be se nearly practicable.

This route is through an undeveloped region of timber, coal and iron inestimable in its value.

The route direct from Kansas City to the Gulf passes through an almost primeval forest of 250 miles, consisting of the long-leaf pine, the best in the United States for ornamental purposuch as wainscotting for banks, halls and offices and finishing materials for railroad cars, the various oaks, ash, pecan, hickory, magnolia, white gum, used for furniture and other varieties. The coast has advantages over most other harbors in being high land, exempt from overflow by storms, as is witnessed by the fact that fine orange grove flourish to the very verge of the

FIFTY-Two families in Decatur, Ill. have organized a co-operative boarding-house, in which the expense to each person for the best of food and cooking will not exceed eleven cents a meal. women take turns in marketing, while a paid housekeeper attends to details and service.

Seven of the supposed-to-be-sharpest and wisest lawyers in the country have made wills, passed away, and the said wills have been broken all to flinters by heirs and other lawyers. An ignorant Missouri farmer wrote his will in four lines on a slate and it stood three la

A GLANCE BACKWARD. niscences Recalled By the Rep McKinley's Tariff Committee.

Every body remembers the lordly and supercilious tone in which the Repub-lican organs of the tariff rings discussed the Democratic efforts to reform revenue system two years ago. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee-Messrs. Mills, Breck organs reproached them for their dila-toriness. The organs poked all sorts of fun at these gentlemen because they did not report a bill within a week or two after they had taken up the ques-tion, and declared very broadly that their failure to do so was due to their lack of general intelligence and ability to do such work, as well as to their shocking ignorance of practical busi-ness conditions and their want of familiarity with manufactures. The Journal insisted that as Mr. Mills and Mr Breckinridge represented farmers prin-cipally, and Southern farmers at that, it was monstrous effrontery for them to assume to know any thing about the principals of taxation, or to have any thing to say about the amount of tribute that the protected interests should be allowed to levy upon the masses of the

people.

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee two years ago agreed upon a bill before submitting it to their Republican colleagues. For this they were fiercely denounced by the New York Tribune, which characterized the Mills bill as "a dark-lantern bill"-a phrase which was echoed and re-echoed by all the other organs of the

tariff rings.

When the Mills bill was reported the Republican papers, before their able editors had had time to read it, assaulted it in unison in an attack upon the business interests of the country, which, if successful, was certain to throw the whole commercial world into confusion.

close mills and factories all over the country, throw thousands of workingmen out of employment, reduce the wages of the rest and play smash generally. There were some people scat-tered around the country whose uncon-scionable dividends the Mills bill would have cut down. Some of these people called themselves Democrats and they hurled imprecations at Cleveland, Mills and the rest of the tariff reformers, whereupon the monopoly organs shouted in chorus: "Behold how the Democratic party is torn up and likewise split wide open. Lo, it is demoralized and rent with internecine strife. Tariff tinkering has done the business for it. The Democratic party always was an ass. That is why it tackled the tariff. There is nothing like being a grand old party and possessing all the wealth, patriot-ism and intelligence in the country, and being led by 'friends of protection to American industry.' Grand old parties like that know enough not to tackle the tariff, and that is why they are always-

or almost always—on top."

We are led to indulge in these reminiscences by a survey of the spectacle now presented at Washington. The majority of the ways and means com-mittee—composed of "friends of the tariff"—"students of markets and not of maxims"—gentlemen with highly-pro-tected potteries and such things in their districts, and therefore familiar with the business interests of the country and competent to make scientific tariffs —after working on a tariff bill twice as long as poor, ignorant Farmer Mills and his associates worked on their bill—fund of \$30,000, which they offered him they were going to do with sugar, wool, rier. hides and a dozen other things. Their bill is a "dark lantern" bill, because they did just what the Democratic mem bers of the committee did two years iron manufacturing interests of New England have been up in arms for weeks because of the additional burdens sought to be placed upon them; the carpet industry of the country pro tests that the McKinley measure, if it becomes a law, will involve it in absolute ruin; the sugar planters of Louisiana and the beet root theories of Kansas and other States are in a condition bordering on insanity; the canning in-terests are paralyzed. The g. o. p. is utterly demoralized throughout the coun-try; the President doesn't seem to know whether he is "afoot or a horseback;" Blaine, Butterworth and Hitt are talk ing free trade, while Crazy Horse Mc Kinley is vainly striving to apply his absurd protectionist theories to actual business conditions.

In view of the assumption of superior intelligence and capacity to deal with revenue questions, in which the Repub-lican leaders and newspapers indulged two years ago, the existing situation would be inexpressibly absurd, if it were not fraught with such dire peril to the country. - Indianapolis Sentinel. BOOMING AGRICULTURE.

The Braying of the Donkey at the Hear of the Agricultural Department.

The farmers have succeeded in making an impression upon the minds of the statesmen at Washington. The depression of the agricultural interests is now generally admitted, and all sorts of panaceas are suggested. Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, comes forward with two recommenda-tions. He thinks, in the first place, that the farmers do not entirely comprehend their business. He says they should not acquire more land than they can properly cultivate. He believes they lack intelligence and skill. When the farmers read this they will want Secretary Rusk's scalp. In the second place, the Secretary recommends high rates of duty on agricultural products. In this particu-lar the Secretary is logical. If we are to have high rates of duty on one thing, there is no reason why we should not have similar rates on another—that is to say, if the idea of a tariff for protection is to prevail as against the tariff for revenue. But we do not believe the for revenue. But we do not believe the for revenue. But we do not believe the farmers will accept Secretary Rusk's suggestions. They merely tend to show how small a potato is at the head of the how small a potato is at the head of the be believed, and he ought to be, for he is a Republican and came very near believed. The secretary Rusk's factories if President John L. Houston, of the Hartford Carpet Company, is to be believed, and he ought to be, for he is a Republican and came very near believed. tary shows that he is neither a farmer ing a Republican Congressman instead nor a statesman. Just how a congested of Mr. Simonds. Mr. Houston and other "home market" is to compensate the former for the loss of his foreign market passes comprehension. But if protection is a good thing, then by all means let the farmers' products be protected, and if the Gersrament's rovenue prove Journal.

Of Mr. Simonds. Mr. Houston a carpet manufacturers say in of the duty on carpet wools would their factories, and this would the Western farmer who is conjugate the farmers' products be protected.

too large, then let those who have fat-tened off the tariff for so long a time let the farmers go to the head of the table. -Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.

QUAY STILL ON DECK.

The Charges Preferred Against Him Do Not Worry the Boss. The Republican National Committee is about to convene with reference to organization for the Congressional cam-paign. Some conscientious, high-mind-ed Republicans have supposed that Matt Quay would receive a hint that his services as chairman will be no longer in demand. Others have fancied that Quay would feel it incumbent on him-

self to retire.

These worthy but mistaken souls do not understand either the chairman or the organization over which he presides. Quay is a managing politician of great self-confidence and no scruple. What does he stand charged with? Nothing serious as he and his friends view it. When he was Secretary for Penusylvania he induced the Treasurer and his cashier to let him have sums aggregating \$250,000 and more. These he gambled away personally at the gaming table and by broker on the Stock Exchange. But the State lost none of it. Did not Senator Cameron through Wayne MacVeagh adjust the who matter without loss to the State and without public scandal? And did not Pennsylvania condone the whole matter by subsequently choosing Quay for State Treasurer? It is true that electors knew nothing about the temporary deficit, so adroitly had Cameron covered it up, but their election of Quay to the responsible post of Treasurer is triumphantly cited as sufficient vindication of the much-maligned gentleman. Having the funds in his own hands Quay diverted \$400,000 to a little speculation which, proving profitable to himself, left him under no temptation to default. Quay bimself is not the man to regard these perform-ances as calling for censure. He has no sympathy with the squeamishness that reprobates them, and will not respond to any sentiment in his party calling for his abdication on any trifling matter

Quay's manner of conducting the campaign of 1888 is not questioned by the man in the White House nor by any of a body of rank partisans. Quay gave them success, and they are not going behind that fact to inquire into methods. Quay was a savior, and they do not propose to crucify him. They need just such a man for coming confliets, and having him will be encour aged to shout the louder that they alone form the party of moral ideas.

The patron of Wanamaker and of Dudley, of the cash-gatherer and the eash-disburser, the Napoleon of the Harrison campaign, will not retire because some timid party men talk about honesty and scruple. He is not the man to be affrighted by a demand for conscience in political management. His associates in party control are of his kidney.—Chicago Times.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

-"Do you think Harrison will get a second term?" "On the contrary I think the people would be willing to commute his first."—N. Y. Sun.

-On the basis of the vote at the recent election the Democrats will carry both Rhode Island Congressional districts in November.-Albany (N. Y.) Argus. -The ninety-eight per cent. pro-

tected starch manufacturers having formed a trust, they coolly tell Uncle Samuel to "keep his shirt on."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

have finally produced an abortion. They thought they had a bill several times, but they changed their minds, and not He could not receive a money reward

-Governor Campbell says the steady Republican losses in Ohio are due to the young men, who are almost solidly on the Democratic side there. ago-framed their measure without It is very much so everywhere. The consulting their Democratic associates. And what a plight they at the new moon out of reverence for are in! The leather, woolen and that ancient institution, the old one .-Boston Herald.

-County convention after county convention in Illinois instructs its delegates to vote to make the nomination of John M. Palmer for United States Senator in open convention. There is no longer any doubt that the Gladstone of Illinois will be so nominated, and when so nominated he will carry the State against Farwell or any other millionaire the Republicans can induce to open his barrel.—St. Louis Republic.

-Some carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia told the House committee on ways and means that the proposed se of the duty on carpet wools would make the raw material for in grain carpets cost more than the carpets now sold for in the open market. The manufacturers have yet to be inducted into the philosophy of this style of leg-islation, that "the higher the duty the lower will be the price to consumers. Boston Transcript.

-For Sale Everywhere. - Quay's Soap. Quay's Soap. For Sale by all Druggists! "I used your soap with great effect in the last campaign."— Benjamin Harrison. "I know just how your soap is made and I heartily recommend it."-John Wanamaker. "If I had more of your soap I should not now be in the soup."—J. B. Foraker. Quay's Soap. Best in the World for Political Complexions .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

-Mr. Isaac Clements, a stout and able-bodied Republican politician, has been appointed pension agent in Chicago in the place of the widow of brave Colonel Mulligan, the famous commander of the Mulligan Guards, who was killed in battle. Our soldier President was not ashamed to make this change, and ex-Congressmen Clements was not man enough to refuse the place. But such a transaction ought to open the eyes of the veterans. - Rock Islander.

Where Will You Get the Remedy? "Too much corn," observes the Philadelphia Press, "has made corn cheap and cut the farmers' profits, and the remedy is not in more corn, but in more factories, which the McKinley bill will give." What sort of factories is the give." What sort of factories is the McKinley bill going to "give?" It cercarpet manufacturers say in effect that the duty on carpet wools would shut their factories, and this would not be